

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 27

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PRESTBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 2, Travessa da Boreia. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.; Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

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W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petrópolis, N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m.; Bible study at 12 noon; Holy Scripture, at 5½, afternoon; Gospel preaching, at 6 p.m. Every Wednesday: Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Haworth. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a walk to Europe to study Dr. Kuck's new remedy for tuberculosis. Home and residence: Rua das Alamedas No. 59, from 10 to 4 p. m.

Dr. C. Cleary. Physician and Surgeon; Office: 51, Rua das Quinze, Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence: Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

Dr. C. F. Fodderman. Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 p. m. Residence: Rua das Quinze, No. 153. Res. Rua das Alamedas No. 57. Telephone 158. 6 m.

Dr. Oliveira Aquar. Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 143; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira. Of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultant to the Royal Navy and on board vessels. Rua das Quinze No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart. late resident surgeon Glasgow. Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 79 Rua das Quinze; 1 to 3 p.m. Residence: Rua Marques d'Albrantes. Telephone 5244.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Instituto Teológico and Instituto No. 1, Travessa de Morro. Rua das Laranjeiras, 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; In English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Mondays at 7 p.m. *Fresca e Dura* Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open evenings from 9 to 11 p.m.

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79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1892.

It is unquestionably true that Chinese labor would be of material use in agriculture and in various industries in this country. Without doubt fortunes would be realized through its agency and the wealth of the country would be greatly increased. In a material sense an investment in Chinese labor will yield handsome profits. But before deciding the question, would it not be well to ask what influence this new element will exercise on the country beyond that of pecuniary results? Contract labor of this character is only another species of slavery, and it can not fail to bring with it all the degrading influences of that pernicious institution. Are the Brazilian people willing to risk it? It is idle to deceive themselves with pretenses of voluntary contracts, wages, and all that, for these have never yet protected the alien bondsman against the selfish greed and oppression of his task-master. With the results of Chinese and coolie labor in Cuba, Peru, Guiana and even in Australia before them, the Brazilian people ought not to permit themselves to be governed by any such delusions. The temper and training of the Brazilian planter are those of the slaveholder—and of a very harsh, unfeeling slaveholder at that. There will be no sympathy wasted over the unhappy laborer, and there will be very little mercy. The yellow slave will be brought here for the sole purpose of enriching his employer, and he will be compelled to satisfy the bond. Then there is another question, which we have asked again and again:—What is to be done with the million of freedmen in the country and the millions and more of poor people, black, white and mixed, who now encumber the soil? There are hands enough here to do all the work required, hands that will some day destroy us if they are not employed and trained. There is no use in ignoring the problems and perils which lie hidden in this mass of ignorant and unemployed humanity. A mixed race is always difficult to govern, for it is influenced by the traditions and aspirations of neither of its progenitors. Add now to this mixture the Chinese laborer, the lowest stratum of that strange race, and what will be the result? What kind of a compound will come from this mercenary mingling of three or four races under semi-severe conditions and without a single moral force to dominate their passions? Will the wealth they create be enough to compensate the country for the social degradation of the masses which must surely follow? No man will say that he would ruin or discredit his own country in order to gain a fortune, but can he honestly claim that this will not be the result if the door is opened to Chinese labor? Is it not best, in the interests of the people and of the future civilization of Brazil, to first see what can be done with the millions of unemployed laborers who are already here?

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

The subscriptions for the Strangers' Hospital since our last report have been as follows:

Holworthy, Ellis & Co.....	2,000\$000
T. G. Cross.....	300\$000
A. J. Lamoureux, (value of subscription a/c).....	205\$000
 Total previously acknowledged.....	2,505\$000
 Total to date.....	132,397\$970

ALTHOUGH it is yet too early to make accurate comparisons, our good neighbor, the *Jornal do Comercio*, will deeply regret to learn that Brazil is thus far getting nearly all the benefits from the reciprocity treaty with the United States. After all the many prognostications about the disastrous consequences in store for this country, and after all the denunciations of the selfish motives of the Americans, it will be a painful surprise to our Brazilian contemporaries to learn that they made a mistake in prophesying before they knew. However, when they realize the facts, their chagrin will surely give way to satisfaction, and in the end we shall not be surprised to hear that it was not Blaine who outwitted Mendonça, but that it was Mendonça who deluded Blaine.

Experience is proving that the abatement allowed on many classes of American manufactured goods is altogether insufficient and therefore useless, and that the favors granted on other lines already in the market have not increased the trade as much as anticipated because consumption itself increases very slowly. There has been an increased importation of American goods, of course, and in some respects the new trade has come to stay; but in the absence of American commercial enterprise and the feeble efforts made to study the market and introduce goods suited to its requirements, it must be confessed that there is no slight occasion for disappointment on their part. Brazil, however, has cause for genuine congratulation, for the first year of the treaty shows an enormous increase in her exports to the United States. According to the returns of the statistical bureau at Washington, the values of the imports from and exports to Brazil during the first year of the treaty, compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	1890-91	1891-92
Imports.....	\$73,619,000	\$110,344,000
Exports.....	\$13,532,000	\$14,585,000
Gain for Brazil.....	\$36,725,000	nearly 50%
Gain for U. S.	\$1,053,000,	8%

According to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, in whose columns we find these returns, the gain in American exports to Brazil was most conspicuous in flour and railway material, but the trade was already established in both of these and there would undoubtedly have been an increase without the treaty. The items from which the best results will come are those which figure among the smaller totals and are now considered as experiments. With Cuba the results have been much better, although the period affected by the treaty has been much shorter. The returns show that while the imports from Cuba increased a little over 20 per cent, American exports to Cuba increased over 45 per cent. Of course, we understand and readily concede that the first year's results are not conclusive, but it will be admitted, we think, that they are far more favorable and promising than those of our Brazilian contemporaries considered probable. With the exception of *The Rio News*, the newspaper press of this country was unanimous in denouncing the treaty as unfair and prejudicial to Brazil.

THE PORT OF SANTOS.

In view of the unsavory reputation which the port of Santos has already secured, of the reports still current of its dangers, of its present filthiness, congested condition, and of the certainty that ever will return with the next hot season—in view of all this, is it not time that the authorities and the railway were doing something to improve that port and city? With the sacrifices of the past season still fresh in mind, it is impossible to excuse anybody for further delays. Last season's terrible losses were largely, if not wholly due to the negligence, apathy, indifference and selfish interests on the part of those who could have done much to prevent them. At the first appearance of the fever, we called attention to the congested condition of the port, and to the danger to foreign crews if something were not done to expedite the discharge of vessels. We urged the employment of temporary piers for discharging, and night work on the railway for conveying merchandise up country. Neither of these measures were adopted, nor was any good reason given against them. It was of vital concern to the state to save the reputation of the port—the only one available in the rich and populous state of São Paulo—and to get the cargoes lying in Santos up country as quickly and cheaply as possible, but it did absolutely nothing. It also concerned the S. Paulo railway to carry away all the

merchandise offered as quickly as possible, and to provide every facility for a service which would attract business to that port, but it failed inexcusably to do it. We know the excuses advanced for permitting the port and the streets to fill up with merchandise, but in view of the terrible loss of life and of property they are wholly inadequate. As the port and city of Santos are still choked with merchandise, and as the filthy condition of the city threatens a worse epidemic than that just ended, we feel it a duty to call attention to the danger and to demand efficient measures of protection. If something is not done, and at once, we shall do everything in our power to publish the truth and to warn shippers against the place.

HOW THE SÃO PAULO POLICE PROTECT CRIMINALS.

São Paulo, 27th June, 1892.

To the Editor.

SIR.—With reference to the disorders committed by footpads in this place, as noticed in your journal, I may inform you that but a small proportion are aligned to in the local press, and that it is now a nightly occurrence for some person to be kidnapped, if not to be actually killed. The police who are aggravated by the action of the police who after nine o'clock stop highly respectable people to search for trinkets. If they are found with firearms in their possession, they are taken to the police station, the weapons are confiscated and a fine of \$38,000 is imposed. I do not mean to imply that everyone is stopped, but many friends have been subjected to this annoyance. The result is that many are deterred from carrying dangerous or valuable articles for their own personal security, and the footpads are thus enabled to have their own way.

PAULISTA.

The action of the São Paulo police is much what it has been here. Extra vigilance on their part is generally for more dangerous and annoying to the law-abiding citizen than to the criminal. At a time when the city of São Paulo is inundated with thieves, footpads and assassins, the police might as well invite the efficient assistance of all reputable citizens, instead of repelling them and rendering them helpless in case of an emergency. It ought to be apparent to the public that a business has no better object in carrying a pistol than that of defending himself against dangerous characters. If it is necessary to make distinctions, then preference should be given to individuals to carry arms, and the hunting of a footpad should be a public service. As it is there are many good reasons for believing that the São Paulo police are more or less preoccupied in these criminal assaults, and that the footpads enjoy their protection. If this is true, the people will soon be obliged to disregard all distinctions and protect themselves as best they can.—Eds. News.

RIVER PLATE TITLES.

The Argentinean supreme court has petitioned the Argentinean executive to interfere in the political affairs of that province.

—D. Arturo de Leon, formerly secretary of the Argentinean legation in Paris and since charge d'affaires in Rio Janeiro, has been arrested on various charges of simulating committed in Rio.—*Rio News*.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 1st says that the authorities there have prohibited the publication of mortality statistics, because of the extraordinary ranges of influenza. Another telegram of the 2nd says that the epidemic has been developed to a alarming stage, and that there are no signs of decreasing. About a thousand soldiers at Palermo are down with it.

—Unfortunately influenza has spread so rapidly in this city that it may be regarded as an epidemic, and some of our city doctors are of opinion that at present there are 30,000 persons attacked by it.

Amongst the older members of our community it has proved very fatal, and some of the illdest of our residents have been carried off during the fortnight.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, June 21st.

—The Uruguayan government offers to spend \$300 in the acquisition and distribution of forest rights for that country. This is an extremely sensible appropriation, small as it is. It would be a source of incalculable wealth in them if Argentina and Brazil would likewise and on a larger scale. Argentina might as well give away public lands for forest cultivation, as Brazil should do in all the states from Bahia to Corrientes.

—The "no quorum" scandal in the Chamber of Representatives continues in full blast. On Saturday it was so bad that neither the president nor the vice-president of the Chamber were present and a deputy had to be elected who took the chair for the sole formality of declaring that there was no quorum present to hold a sitting. And thus it goes on, or rather does not go on when it ought to.—*Matthews' Times*, June 21st.

—One hundred and forty is the number of the Jewish colonists who return in-marrow by the German steamer *Rathbone* to Europe, from where they will be sent by the Jewish committee of Hawa to the colonies in the U. S. A. by the Hebrew congregations. Nearly every German steamer takes some colonists back to Europe. From the Colony Mauricio alone 400 are on the list to be shipped back.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, June 21st.

—The strike of the *verdineiros*—the greenkeepers and market gardeners—continues, and the city is practically without green fruit. No one seems to know all the ins and outs of the case, except that the strike is a protest against an attempt of the municipality or the market authorities or both to impose a fresh tax upon the vendors, and thereby render still dearer the already monstrous cost of living. This being the case, we wish all success to the strikers.—*Montevideo Times*, June 21st.

—The Jewish colonists have sent a petition to Baron Hirsh, begging that their well-beloved father, Mr. Charles Edward Cullen, be appointed over them. The language of the document is precisely what we are accustomed to in the Old Testament, and carries one back to the time of the patriarchs.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—So great is the improvement in the Buenos Aires money market that money, which a few months ago was worth from 12 to 18 per cent for the very best signatures, is to-day depreciated at 6 and 7 per cent per annum, and gold which was not so scarce is now coming from every corner and sold at the best price it can fetch on the Bourse. Trade shows a wonderful revival; all the deposits of the Malmen docks are filled with merchandise. The Lamas deposits, so long shut up, are now reopened and nearly filled, and the customs' receipts are so large that those connected with the custom house estimate the total receipts for this year of the custom house of Buenos Aires alone at \$8 millions national dollars.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 25.—There was received a communication from the governor of Alagoas who persists in his refusal to order a senatorial election in that state. Senator Antero Lobo introduced a bill for organizing the judiciary in the federal district. The new senator for Para, Dr. Nilo Ribeiro took his seat. The Senate voted to find discussion to the bill from the Chamber of Deputies regulating the competence of the general government and that of the states in the matter of internal improvements. Senator Antero Cavalcanti spoke on the bill regulating the declaration of martial law, to which he offered several amendments. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The Chamber opened with an acrimonious personal debate between Deputies Leopoldo de Bulhões and Flávio Góis, of which the following is a sample.—"Lobito," *below Your Rx.*, there is an one." F. Carvalho: "You are below me and very far below me." By a vote of 74 to 55 the Chamber passed the resolution declining that there is no ground for a presidential election, since the present incumbent is entitled to hold the office up to the end of the term for which Gen. Deodoro had been elected. Deputies Marcolino Moura and Costa Machado spoke on the amnesty bill.

JUNE 27.—*Senate*.—Senator Aristides Lobo took his seat. Senators Coelho Campos and Elysé Martins spoke on the bill regulating the declaration of martial law. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões moved that the committee on the constitution be instructed to report on the legality of *voltes* and debentures issued by certain factories and companies. In the debate on the army bill Deputy João Blaúkro spoke in favor of reducing the number of troops from 24,000 to 18,000. Deputy Athayde Junior offered an amendment in the bill fixing the number of recruits to be furnished by every state for filling the ranks of the army. The total number to be thus furnished is 3,000, distributed as follows: Amazonas, 56; Pará, 50; Maranhão, 99; Piauí, 57; Ceará, 142; Rio Grande do Norte, 57; Paraíba, 71; Pernambuco, 211; Alagoas, 85; Sergipe, 57; Bahia, 311; Espírito Santo, 56; Rio Janeiro, 241; São Paulo, 311; Paraná, 57; Santa Catarina, 57; Rio Grande do Sul, 226; Minas Gerais, 523; Goiás, 56; Mato Grosso, 56; Federal District, 142. Deputy Epitácio in speaking on the amnesty bill made some statements in regard to the transactions between the government and the Banco da República. The loan of £1,000,000 made by the government to that bank had, he said, been guaranteed by a deposit of 6,000,000 in government bonds. The government had asked Rothschild if they were willing to honor drafts on the Banco da República. The banker had answered that the balances at his disposal were intended to pay interest on the Brazilian debt. To this Brálio de Lacerda made no rejoinder, and subsequently Rothschild expressed their willingness to honor the Bank's checks if they were guaranteed by the government. The minister, however, had then changed his mind. His object had been to prevent the fall of exchange.

JUNE 28.—*Senate*.—The bill regulating the declaration of martial law was voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate rejected the amendment exempting members of Congress and judges of the Supreme Court from the effects of martial law. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Confirming his speech of the previous day, Deputy Epitácio Pessoa analyzed the article against the judicial prisoners. He said that Sergeant Silvino failed to recognize Gen. Almeida Barreto's photograph and described him as tall, toothy and wearing a full head. The opposition had not intended to overthrow the President by force of arms. It was their intention on the meeting of Congress to return his message, not recognizing him as President. Opposition emissaries had visited the barracks, not to plot, as had been alleged, but for the purpose of learning whether in event of a conflict between the President and Congress the troops would espouse the latter's cause.

JUNE 29.—Neither house had a quorum, but in the Chamber of Deputies, despite the roll was called several speeches were made, among them one by Deputy Belchior de Mendoza appealing to the majority to listen to the discussion of the amnesty bill. In this speech he referred to the following passage in one of President Floriano Peixoto's telegrams to Gen. Bernardo Vasques: "The enemies of our country who have the hardihood to commit acts of arson and murder and peaceable citizens are unworthy of the name of Brazilians and consequently do not deserve the slightest indulgence or consideration." If such are the Pres'nt's sentiments, said the speaker, how indignant he must have felt when he heard of the bombardment of Ceará!

JUNE 30.—*Senate*.—Senator Elysé Martins made a questioner speech and moved for information in regard to the amount of gold in the treasury and the treasury agency in London on November 30th, and in regard to the recent loan of £1,000,000. Senators Antero Cavalcanti, Tarzões Bastos and Antônio Lobo spoke on the bill interpreting Art. 72 § 2 of the constitution.

Chamber of Deputies.—The Chamber received a message from the President remitting the estimates for 1893. The revenue is estimated at \$13,000,000 and the expenditure at \$11,649,021 \$641. Deputy Arthur Rius declared that he resigned his place as member of the budget committee. He said that he had found it impossible to perform in a satisfactory manner the duties of this position, because the government failed to furnish the necessary information. The minister of the interior, in his ignorance of the affairs of his department, had displayed utter ignorance with the committee, had displayed utter ignorance of the affairs of his department. Deputy Valadão in a speech on the army bill alluded in such a manner to the manifesto of the 13 general officers as to throw forth sharp caskets from opposition deputies and the discussion in a little while became so stormy that the presiding officer suspended the sitting. Fifteen minutes after the house was again called to order and the speaker resumed his speech. He enlarged the conduct of Gen. Fleório Peixoto on November 15th, 1889, and assured the Chamber that, if on that day the general had given orders to attack the troops under Deodoro's command, he would have had many courages ready to die for him. The speaker, who on that occasion commanded 500 men, was ready to fight, if Fleitorio had ordered him to do so. Deputy Erico Coelho spoke on the amnesty bill.

JULY 1.—Senate.—The special committee appointed to report on the bill for organizing the Federal District reported in favor of retaining the amendments rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, *Chamber of Deputies.*—There was received a telegram from the Associated Commercial of Rio Grande do Sul opposing the bill for the issue of bonds in aid of trade and industry. The *Espresso* says that the factories that, with the present high tariff and low rate of exchange, are unable to maintain themselves, possess no elements of vitality. A petition was received from the Club dos Funcionários Públicos Federais asking that at least half of the salaries of public employes be paid in gold. Deputies Damião Ribeiro and Cassiano do Nascimento spoke on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul, the former asserting that the federal troops had interfered in those affairs and the latter contending that the action of the President had been strictly correct. The former moved that Congress, after consulting the committee on the constitution, should take such action as is required by the interests of state autonomy and of the republic. Deputy Erico Coelho concluded his speech on the amnesty bill. The war navy committee reported in favor of the amendment of Deputy Belarmino de Mendonça providing that the number of troops shall not be increased over 20,000. It also reported favorably on the amendment of Deputy Achache Junior, fixing the number of troops to be furnished by each state for filling up the ranks of the army.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Several horse thieves have lately been arrested in Campinas, S. Paulo.

—The Castilhos party in Rio Grande is now calling the other party rebels.

—A porcelain factory was opened at Burgos island, near Itaparica, Bahia, on the 1st inst.

—It is stated that since the beginning of January 30,000 immigrants have left S. Paulo for Argentina.

—Pernambuco has nominated a commission of seven members to secure a state exhibit for Chicago.

—A constituent assembly has begun work in Paráhia do Norte. Its purpose is to draw up a new constitution.

—During the six months ended June 30th there emigrated from Ceará to Amazonas 11,052 persons, not counting children.

—The English gunboat *Beagle* reached Rio Grande do Sul on the 28th ult. It had been sent there at the request of the consul.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Mogy das Cruzes, S. Paulo, and very little is being done by the authorities, it is said, to control it.

—Two confidence men were arrested in São Paulo on the 2nd who had just robed two innocents through the old, old "conto da cigarro."

—On the 21st prox. an election will be held in the state of Rio de Janeiro for filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Quintino Bocayuva.

—In Manaus there is talk of drafting another state constitution. Another constitution will now be required in Rio Grande do Sul, and perhaps a half dozen in Mato Grosso.

—The S. Paulo state legislature has voted 60,000\$ for expenses of a state exhibit at Chicago. For the benefit of our foreign readers we would say that this is about \$13,900, present values.

—Rio Grande do Norte has appointed three citizens to represent that state at the Chicago exposition. If all the states do likewise Brazil will have nearly one hundred official representatives at Chicago.

—Returns received from the congressional elections held in Bahia on the 26th ult., indicate that Dr. Barbosa and Manoel Vitorino have been elected senators, and Rocha Leal and Pedro Freire deputies.

—Much excitement has been displayed in S. Paulo and Santos over the question of the brig *Pirata Teu*. On the 28th ult. the police force was held in readiness, and the president of the state and the chief of police went to Santos to investigate the matter.

—The new dispatch boat *Peru*, recently arrived from England for the Amazon flotilla, ran aground on the Corôa Seca, near Sourá, on the 17th ult., but was rescued by the *Rio Formosa* and towed into Patâ. The *Peru* came out from Penzance under sail in 38 days.

—The director of the S. Paulo *Diário Oficial* has discovered a defalcation of 16,000\$ in the cash of that publication, which he charges to the account of his predecessor, Dr. João Araújo. The state authorities have ordered an investigation and will prosecute the guilty party.

—A new opposition journal appeared in São Paulo yesterday under the title of *Antonista*.

—The Swedish minister has suggested that the sewage of Santos should be carried out to sea, as a means of preventing epidemics among the shipping during the hot season. He also recommends thorough disinfection along the wharves and beaches, especially at the railway station.

—The enterprise of the São Paulo footpath continues with unabated vigor. While the intelligent policeman occupies himself in dispelling the unhappy citizen, the footpath paces his vocation without interruption and without danger. Truly, the ways of the policeman in Brazil are beyond all comprehension.

—The *Círculo Paulistano* says that Dr. Bernardo de Campos will assume the governorship of São Paulo on the 19th inst. As this gentleman is a deputy to the national congress and president of the Chamber, we shall wait with much interest his action in regard to holding several offices at the same time.

—Some one has been deceiving immigrants in São Paulo by selling them tickets to Buenos Aires by a steamship line which does not exist. It would seem that Brazil is now fairly open by speculations of this character. Is it not time that the police and judicial authorities should begin to punish these rogues as they deserve?

—A telegram from São Paulo says that it is proposed to prosecute the editors of the *Roma*, of Santos, because of the "invectives launched at the constituted powers." Better think twice, and then not do it! The Santos "constituted" enjoy too bad a reputation for any such attempt. There is no doubt in denouncing a public outrage.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 28th says that the police camp and federal force in that city had been held in their barracks ready for orders, because of a report that a group of turbulent characters intended to make a manifestation against the governor. Nothing, however, had happened, and the governor, we trust, slept the next night in peace.

—On the night of the 29th ult. the steamer *Pelotas* ran aground off Cape Polonio at the point where the *Selvagem* sunk. The first report stated that the commander has succeeded in saving his vessel, but subsequent telegrams are to the effect that the ship is a total loss, and the captain has disappeared, probably having committed suicide. The *Pelotas* was quite a new vessel.

—A clerical deputy in the state legislature of Pernambuco has interpellated the governor, and asks why he has removed the *otorroto* from his official residence and why he suppressed the images in the Misericórdia hospital. It is explained that the *otorroto* was removed because of repairs in the room where it was kept, but the deputy evidently believes that there are sinister reasons hidden somewhere in this trifling act.

—The small coasting steamer *Alcântara*, of the Maranhense company, which left Fortaleza on the evening of the 27th ult., was wrecked on the Tijucuru coast at 11 o'clock that same night. The craft went to bed as soon as the steamer left port, leaving the ship to the care of the helmsman. The ship and cargo are a total loss. An English engineer named Samplers and several others lost their lives. The ship was old and out of repair, was without pumps and had only one outboard. The conduct of the captain was scandalous, not only because of his neglect, but because of cowardice. He was the first one to leave the ship in the boat.

—If it is resolved to extend aid to industry, we trust the government will give enough to the Niterói tramway lines to enable them to keep their tracks clear of mud. The delays and annoyances suffered by the public are simply indescribable. The mud is allowed to overflow the rails, the trains slip off into the deep mud, and then the passengers stand around from a quarter to half an hour, shivering and exclaiming "que vergonha!" Of course one man and a stout horse can remedy all this in a very short time, but the company lacks either the means or common sense to do it alone—and so the long-suffering public is left to founder in the mud.

—The police of São Paulo have lately been treated to a clever bit of jugglery on the part of a woman named Maria da Cruz. She has been visiting a private house where she vomited needles, hair, black powder, and other equally strange things for a human being to carry around in the stomach. Five girls in the house were so frightened by the exhibition that they appear to have all gone into violent hysterics. The priest was called in, and the old imposter said that they had devils in them, and the girls are now said to be quite insane. In the meantime Mary of the Cross was arrested, and when interrogated by the police she began vomiting needles and hair again. It was noted, however, that the needles were new and bright. She is now spending a few days in prison.

RIOTS IN SÃO PAULO.

The irritation and bad feeling caused by the police attack on Italian sailors in the port of Santos last month culminated in a riotous outbreak in the city of São Paulo on Saturday last. A public meeting was held by the Italian colony in the Praça da Piedade in the afternoon to protest against the police attack on the Italian steamer *Montana* in Santos, which passed off without any disturbance. Subsequently a procession of excited men was organized which paraded the streets giving *mores* to Brazil and *pizzicato* to Italy. Gibraltars, etc. About 5 p.m. they tore down a Brazilian flag at the Café Ferraro, where a trifling fight occurred. The police and a mob of excited citizens then attacked the rioters, who retreated to the Italian quarter about the Ladeira do Poções.

Later in the evening a severe fight occurred at this point resulting in several killed and wounded. The Italians were finally driven out of the houses in which they had taken refuge, many were captured and imprisoned, but the greater part effected their escape. During the evening the printing office of the Italian journal *Roma*, which had been most active

in denouncing the *Montana* outrage, was attacked and destroyed, as was also an Italian restaurant from which shots had been fired. There was intense excitement for a time, but the disorder was eventually suppressed and the city was kept under a strong police patrol.

On Monday there were occasional alarms, but no disturbance beyond a few personal altercations. It is charged that the police are attacking innocent Italians who took no part in the riot, but this is yet lacks confirmation. The conflict is destined to do a great deal of harm, as it has aroused a national animosity which will easily lead to future trouble. Had the Santos authorities acted justly in regard to the attacks on Italian sailors there, this riot would not have occurred. One wrong has thus led to another from which serious consequences may result.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Mogiana line suspended freight traffic on the 29th ult. for want of coal. This means an enormous loss to the road and to the people. Surely something must now be done to facilitate traffic at Santos?

—It is said that the freight traffic on the S. Paulo railway is so blocked that the Norte station at S. Paulo is full of merchandise. It is no credit to the railways of this country that a small increase in traffic should throw the whole lot of them into hopeless confusion.

—The railway companies of São Paulo have granted gratuitous transportation for all exhibits destined for the Chicago Exposition. The S. Paulo railway has also offered a large storage room at the Luz station in S. Paulo for the deposit of exhibits if, at time permits, for a preliminary exposition.

—The public works and colonization commission of the Chamber has reported favorably on the proposal to double the S. Paulo line and to add a narrow gauge track in conformity with the statement presented by the superintendent of that line. The same commission also agrees to the Mogiana proposal to extend that line to Santos.

—The board of directors of the Moçambique and Campos railway has issued a report dated March 8, 1892, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891. According to this report the receipts of the road during that year were 1,979,289\$621 and the operating expenses 1,343,704\$46. Of 60,000 shares of the company \$5,131 are in the name of the Companhia Leopoldina.

—On the 1st inst. there was a narrow escape on the Mogiana line, a steamer having been placed on the track at kilometer 233, at the place where diverse laborers were arrested as accomplices in robberies of merchandise. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to avoid a serious accident. If the scoundrels are caught who prepared this obstruction, they should be punished without mercy.

—The *Journal of Sunday* reports that the station master at the Norte station in São Paulo has requested the station-master at Caeté to not to forward any more merchandise, as he has no place to receive it. In view of the losses which this block is causing to merchants, an explanation is due from the connecting lines as to the reason why they are not removing the goods awaiting transportation in S. Paulo.

—For some time the Mogiana company—or its patrons—have been the victims of extensive robberies. The *Diário de Campinas* of the 29th announces the discovery of a robbery on a train for Ribeirão Preto, in which five employees of the company were concerned. The thieves were arrested and confessed the crime. The laborers on that section were also arrested for receiving the goods dropped from the train.

—There was a serious accident on the Caeté-galo section of the Leopoldina railway on the morning of the 29th ult. just out of Niterói, the express train running into a train on a siding at the Gaxinhuaria station. A neglected switch was of course the cause. Both locomotives were badly damaged, and a brakeman had both legs crushed and will probably lose his life. These cases of negligence are becoming too frequent altogether!

—One of the writers for the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo took a ride over the Jumna railway a few days ago, and after various delays, accidents and escapes, writes that whoever proposes to make a trip over that line should take a passenger for the other world. The track is in a terrible condition, the locomotives are old and out of order, breaking down every day, the cars are bad and insufficient, and the employees are too few in number to do the work. The trains are always frequent, the breaks are always out of order, and accidents are frequent.

—On the 29th ult. the minister of agriculture ordered that freight should be received at the three stations of this city from 8 a.m. to midday. Why cannot the military authorities do here as they do in the United States? Let all the merchandise be discharged into a railway warehouse as fast as received, and then let the work of dispatching go on all day, the packages being moved from one storehouse to another as fast as they are dispatched. It may require more room, but is it not worth the expense? The items of second and third carriage is a heavy one to business men and should be saved if possible.

LOCAL NOTES

—We see by our Ceylon exchanges that Frank Brown's circus has turned up at Colombo, Ceylon.

—It is said that the Italian government has demanded satisfaction for the attacks on Italian sailors by the police in Santos.

—It is said that a few of the super-heated young patriots of this city are proposing to "boycock" the Italian bootblacks.

—Building No. 39 Rua de S. Gonzaga, in S. Christovão, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult.

—Barão de Aguiar de Andrade left for Europe on the *Orense* on the 28th ult., and will thence proceed to the United States.

—Capt. Collalho is again in the field advocating the introduction of Chinese labor.

—What has become of the Banco Ridículo de Discrépido Real? We had expected to hear something marvellous from it before this!

—We regret to note that the minister of agriculture declines to renew the contract for remitting 500 copies of *La Voce del Popolo* to Europe.

—The *Journal* here that an official history is to be written of the last campaign in Uruguay and the Paraguayan war by Col. Emilio Carlos Jourdan.

—The teller of the Banco do Crédito Real denies the statement that Conde de Leopoldina deposited in that bank the sum of 20,000\$ to the order of Col. Pirangi.

—Gen. Solon says that he anxiously awaits the time when he can vindicate himself from the charge of complicity in the alleged plots of the political prisoners.

—The *New York Shipping and Commercial List* states that Messrs. Lamport & Holt had decided to establish a regular line of steamers between that port and those of Brazil.

—The cruiser *Príncipe do Março* left on the 29th ult. on a practice cruise to the West Indies and the ports on the northern coast of South America which have never before been visited by a Brazilian naval vessel.

—Twenty megas of the Violet Club (*Gremio dos Violetas*) went on board the Chilean ironclad *Presidente Pinto* on the 2nd to thank the officers for having attended one of their balls. It's a new thing for the girls to extend thanks—but, then, this is leap year!

—Perhaps Burarque de Macelo will explain how presenting £150,000 to the shareholders of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company justifies "all to industries." We have "wrangled" with the master, but are thrown every round.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* on the 2nd calls attention to the fact that a man appears in one case of fraudulent Banco da República shares as the plaintiff, and in another similar case as the defendant. We think his complicity is sufficiently established to lock him up.

—We are requested to state that contributions for the bazaar which is being organized at the residence of Mrs. Quayle, 12A Praia do Russell, for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, will be received up to the 16th inst. The date for the bazaar has not yet been fixed, but will be announced shortly.

—It is said that the proposals for the construction of the new astronomical observatory in the neighborhood of Petrópolis, are so high that the work will be carried out by administration. It will be interesting to know the figures, so that they may be compared with the result when the observatory is finished.

—The *Figaro* is trying to incite an attack on the *Páiz*, because the latter had the courage to condemn a police outrage on foreigners in Santos. A meeting is called for 4 p.m. to-day in the Largo S. Francisco. A police official, Dr. Carlos Costa, appears to be taking a prominent part in the manifestation, which may lead to disorder.

—It seems that the telegraph line south is open for General Bernardo Vasques to send a congratulatory message in regard to the action of the Chamber on the question of a presidential election, in which he sends his compliments to the President. Why then are the public and the press not permitted to send and receive telegrams without official interference?

—Among the arrivals on the U. S. & B. M. Co.'s steamer *Segurança* on the 30th ult. was William M. Ivens, Esq., president of that company. We understand that Mr. Ivens is visiting Brazil, and perhaps the River Plate, for the purpose of seeing the state of things down here for himself, and of studying the prospects for proposed extensions of the company's service.

—Marvelous! On Saturday a gentleman was robbed of \$200 in the waiting-room of the minister of agriculture! The thief got his victim to read an article on some subject cut from a newspaper, and while thus engaged abstracted the money from his trouser pocket. The first we know robbers will be committed even in the department of justice, in the very presence of the minister himself!

—On Saturday a police wagon purposely ran over a hand-cart near the gas-works, injuring the poor cartman and breaking his cart. Several spectators heard a policeman order the driver to "kill the devil." Some of these days, gentlemen, you'll raise the devil in this city, when all these infamous outrages will be remembered against you. The poor man is obliged to submit to much, but there will be an end to his submission.

—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by President Floriano Peixoto is one, dated Porto Alegre, June 30, from a Major Rodolpho Brasil, who congratulates the President on remaining in office, and on the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. Is Rio Grande pacific? And what has the President to do with it, anyway? We have been led to understand up here that the national government is maintaining a strict neutrality in the controversy.

—We should like to say to the editor of the *Figaro*, to Dr. Carlos Costa, and to others of their kind, that if there is any disturbance in this city, they will be personally responsible for it. And not only that, they will have placed themselves on a level with the ignorant Napolitanos of São Paulo who were the authors of the recent riot in that city. It is not necessary for a respectable man to turn rowdy because an ignorant fellow calls him a few bad names.

—There was a great many disturbing rumors afloat on Saturday in regard to Rio Grande affairs, to the effect that the Germans had joined the Tavares faction, and that a force of the latter was marching on Porto Alegre. The *Diário Oficial* of the next morning denies all the reports and says that official telegrams report everything quiet in Porto Alegre. In the meantime the telegraph is closed to the public and no one knows anything about the movements of Gen. Tavares. The neutrality of the government is apparently of the usual kind and character.

[July 5th, 1892.]

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for the crop-years:

DESTINATION	1891-92	1890-91	1889-90
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York.....	2,239,627	1,969,423	1,983,626
Baltimore.....	155,772	155,700	170,685
Richmond.....	13,168	1,550	1,000
New Orleans.....	139,997	127,475	143,314
Galveston.....	38,471	18,507	31,392
Total.....	2,620,333	1,997,914	1,733,353

EUROPE.

Channel L. o.....	2,503	75	550
Hauter.....	97,123	57,530	65,707
Antwerp.....	80,350	24,854	47,033
London.....	13,303	1,000	1,000
Rotterdam.....	73,979	64,254	175,535
Bordeaux.....	5,433	3,000	975
Lisbon L. o.....	..	..	7,238
Gibraltar L. o.....	..	..	4,620
Portugal.....	1,270	274	120
Mediterranean.....	40,257	20,791	20,853
Total.....	98,618	61,868	375,784

EAST ASIA.

Cape of Good Hope.....	113,070	63,800	75,537
River Plate & West Coast.....	45,763	46,970	63,354
Rio coast.....	..	..	..
Total.....	160,833	110,759	140,901

United States.....	2,580,335	1,591,614	1,735,369
Europe.....	8,080,640	6,158,888	5,734,894
Elsewhere.....	161,833	140,901	140,901
Totals.....	3,742,810	2,810,341	2,457,233

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months:

DESTINATION	1892	1891	1890
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Baltimore.....	1,125,770	593,466	775,870
Richmond.....	9,707	79,106	101,034
New Orleans.....	45,193	32,206	62,689
Galveston.....	15,132	5,327	20,358
Total.....	1,264,577	708,256	959,979

EUROPE.

Channel L. o.....	2,503	75	550
Hauter.....	22,256	20,707	32,354
Antwerp.....	18,800	11,279	15,297
North of Europe & Baltic.....	105,434	82,791	82,362
England.....	13,221	28,872	42,424
Bordeaux.....	9,654	1,799	2,248
..	..	..	3,384
Gibraltar L. o.....	..	..	100
Portugal.....	114,069	55	100
Mediterranean.....	86,700	86,700	86,697
Total.....	286,302	245,333	297,149

ELSENTHWIRE.

Cape of Good Hope.....	31,650	15,700	24,620
River Plate & West Coast.....	20,659	..	23,166
Rio coast.....	..	..	62,816
Total.....	52,109	32,416	50,000

United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Baltimore.....	1,264,577	708,256	959,979
Richmond.....	28,202	24,538	29,749
New Orleans.....	52,109	32,416	31,816
Total.....	1,508,886	1,060,441	1,310,866

Clearances of coffee, foreign, from Rio Janeiro for the last seven crop years, in bags of 60 kilos:	
United States	1,264,577
England	28,202
France	52,109
Total	1,344,888

United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Baltimore.....	1,264,577	708,256	959,979
Richmond.....	28,202	24,538	29,749
New Orleans.....	52,109	32,416	31,816
Total.....	1,344,888	1,060,441	1,310,866

Clearances of coffee, foreign, from Rio Janeiro for the last seven crop years, in bags of 60 kilos:	
United States	1,264,577
England	28,202
France	52,109
Total	1,344,888

Imports.

Brokers report a fairly satisfactory movement in the market, except for Flour, the stock of which is larger than ever before known in the trade, and although quotations are not changed, there must be a break in prices, or a decided deterioration in the condition of the flour, now in store will ensue. There are no imports of sugar, and sugar is increasing steadily. Rice continues to come freely, and the market is reported more firm, owing probably to the doubtful exchange market. The principal feature in the market is a slight increase in the New Orleans price, demand for which has increased more rapidly than the increase of supply of the independent paper money.

Flour.—Receipts have been:

Sugar—From the United States..... 5,000 brls
Sugarcane, from the United States..... 5,000 brls
White Wings, from Baltimore..... 4,600

Powder, from Trieste..... 4,000

Coal, from Rosario..... 3,000 brls

Flour, from Rosario..... 2,000 brls

Flour, from Buenos Aires..... 1,500 brls

Flour, from Brazil..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Chile..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Argentina..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Uruguay..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Paraguay..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Bolivia..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Peru..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Chile..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Argentina..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Uruguay..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Paraguay..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Bolivia..... 1,000 brls

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Flour, from Bolivia..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Peru..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Chile..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Argentina..... 1,000 brls

Flour, from Uruguay..... 1,000 brls

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 2nd, 1892.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
564,985,400\$	Jan.—July	5	Apólices	900\$—1,000\$	996,000	995,000—998,000
123,105,100	Quarterly	4	do gold	200—1,000	1,100,000	1,110,000—1,120,000
119,600	Jan.—July	4	do	1,000	1,500,000	1,460,000—1,500,000
15,947,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
15,157,500	Quarterly	4½	do	1,000	1,215,000	1,215,000
10,337,500	do	5	do	500—1,000	107 1/2	107 1/2—1,215,000
8,050,000	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro	500—200	107 1/2	107 1/2—1,215,000

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	196 1/2	196 1/2—197 1/2
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Brasília	100	162	162—162
2,430,000	do	6	Geral do Brasil	£11.5	6 50	3,000—4,000
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6 1/2	do	£20	3	3,500—4,000
13,177,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Fábrica Férrea e Pneu	200	192	192—192
5,049,000	do	5	Leopoldina	200	195	195—195
1,177,450	Jan.—July	5	do gold	£40	40	40—40
5,000,000	do	5	Maricá	111.5 1/2	73	110 1/2—117 1/2
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Oeste de Minas	200	200	200—200
1,192,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sapucayu	£20	90	90—90
6,669,000	do	6	S. Paulo do Rio Grande	200	192	192—192
6,371,100	Jan.—July	6	Sorocaba	100	123	35 00—100
6,679,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	do	100	75	75—75
6,177,150	Apr.—Oct.	6	Ubatuba	650	700	600 00—100
650,000	Jan.—July	7	União Valeira	200	140	140—140
587,500	Jan.—July	5	Vila Brasil	£20	110	110—115 1/2
426,532	do	6	Cant. e Fluminense	200	190	190—190
783,100	do	7	Coisa Urbana	200	105 1/2	105 1/2—105 1/2
240,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Pernambuco	200	100	100—100
234,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Viad. Isabela	200	103	103—103
1,377,000	May—Nov.	8	Ferry	100	100 1/2	100 1/2—100 1/2
12,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	9	Holy Brasileiro	200	192	192—192
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Coisa S. S. Factorias	200	150	150—150
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Pernambuco	200	105	105—105
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	160	160—160
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	MILLS	200	200	200—200
400,000	May—Nov.	7	Alliança	200	200	200—200
1,138,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Rio Frio	200	70	70—70
1,000,000	May—Nov.	7	Brazil Industrial	200	26 1/2	26 1/2—26 1/2
521,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Curitiba	200	202	200—200
500,000	do	6	Confederação Industrial	200	210	210—210
6,450,000	Jan.—July	7	Indústria do Brasil	200	192	192—192
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Petropolitana	£20	..	..—..
3,000,000	do	6	P. Grande	200	150	150—150
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Poço Industrial do Brasil	200	200	200—200
3,000,000	do	7	Porto	200	195	195—195
3,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Christians	200	100	100—100
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro	200	168	168—168
226,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	P. Petrópolis de Alcantara	100	..	..—..
6,075,000	Jan.—July	6	União Industrial S. Sebastião	£22 1/2	90	90—90
197,000	do	7	S. Joaquim (cont.)	100	95	95—95
6,337,500	Jan.—July	6	MISCELLANEOUS	200	200	200—200
200,000	do	7	Agência do Rio Negro	200	150	150—150
2,671,400	Jan.—July	6	Architectonica	100	15	15—15
1,000,000	do	7	Banca do Trânsito do Brasil	100	..	..—..
1,000,000	do	7	Banca Central do Brasil	100	22	22—22
1,000,000	do	7	Brazil Agrícola	200	135	135—135
1,200,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Centrares Esportes, gold	£50	..	..—..
1,350,000	Febr.—Aug.	7	Construtora	200	100	100—100
1,500,000	Jan.—July	5	Entrep. de Obras Públicas	200	100	100—100
1,600,000	do	6	do	100	100	100—100
1,600,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Docus. D. Pedro II	200	100	100—100
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Ind. Law. e Cia. Macaé	200	..	..—..
1,500,000	do	7	Ind. Mecânica U. de Minas	£20	..	..—..
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Obras	200	110	110—110
900,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Nova Indústria	100	100 1/2	100 1/2—100 1/2
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Saemantes do Rio	200	210	210—210
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Serviços Marítimos	£20	200	200—200

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,200,000\$	560,000\$	..	Caio Júnior	200\$	210 1/2	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira	100	160	160—160	
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Norte e Sul	12 1/2 1/2 Jan. 91	40	55 1/2	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	20,44 1/2	Aliança	28 1/2—Jan. 91	80 1/2	180 000	— 220 000
3,000,000	750,000	949,71 1/2	Argus Fluminense	28 1/2—Jan. 91	250	410 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	42 57 2	Atabá	100	9 00	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	100 1/2	Brasil	100	100	—	—
4,000,000	300,000	102 1/2	Configura	2 1/2—Jan. 91	20	1 00	— 25 000
4,000,000	300,000	120 200	Flamele	12 1/2—Jan. 91	325	170 00	—
2,500,000	250,000	130 200	Garantia	12 1/2—Jan. 91	92	131 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	150 200	Garantia	4 1/2—Jan. 91	92	47 00	—
2,000,000	200,000	150 200	Ind. e Com.	4 1/2—Jan. 91	92	47 00	—
8,000,000	1000,000	160 200	Integridade	8—Jan. 91	20	120 00	— 110 00
1,000,000	100,000	174 200	Lerchade	8—Jan. 91	92	9 00	—
5,000,000	750,000	180 200	Praevile	3 1/2—Jan. 91	30	35 00	— 40 000
5,000,000	230,000	212 200	Presidencial	3 1/2—Jan. 91	20	21 00	— 20 000
1,000,000	100,000	216 200	Proteg. dos. das Vargearias	3 1/2—Jan. 91	92	47 000	—
5,000,000	200,000	216 200	Vigilância	7 1/2—Jan. 91	10	10 00	9 500—10 000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	1,000,000	—	Algoense	28 1/2—Jan. 91	80 1/2	180 000	— 220 000
1,600,000	200,000	—	Caio Elio	28 1/2—Jan. 91	250	410 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Campanha	20	45 000	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Estr. e S. Franc. to Chiquito	49	13 000	—	—
6,000,000	600,000	—	Gen. do Brasil	70	1 000	—	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	—	Ind. e Com.	200	2 000	—	—
6,000,000	2,700,000	—	Goyaz to Matto Grosso	208	..	—	—
6,000,000	2,700,000	—	Maricá	48 1/2	23 000	—	—
2,000,000	200,000	—	Minas de S. Jerônimo	25	6 000	5 000—5 000	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Mindelo	60	120 000	—	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	—	Mindores do Brasil	40	45 000	—	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	—	Norte de São Paulo	40	5 000	—	—
6,000,000	6,752,000	200,44 1/2	Oeste de Minas	200	200 000	—	—
6,000,000	2,700,000	—	do 2 series	60	36 000	—	—
8,000,000	1,073,750	—	do 3 series	60	45 000	—	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Paraná	40	51 000	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Paraná	40	80 000	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	—	Kio Duce	40	38 000	—	—
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	S. Domingos	3 1/2—June 91	10	150 000	—
5,000,000	5,200,000	—	do prolongation	40	45 000	—	—
12,000,000	2,400,000	—	Theodosiopolis	40	7 000	—	—
3,000,000	900,000	—	Tijucas	100	..	—	—
1,000,000	1,181,173	34,310	Valinhos	40	16 000	—	—
40,000,000	42,000,000	—	Viação Ferro S. Caetano	200	14 000	12 500—14 000	—
6,000,000	3,000,000	—	Vila Rio e S. Paulo	200	20 000	—	—
5,000,000\$	5,000,000	—	TRANSPORTES	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	84,186	Caicó	200\$	200 000	—	—
200,000	800,000	—	Corcovado (não hotel)	100\$—July 91	200	190 000	— 200 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	—	Jardim Botânico	3 1/2—Sept. 91	200	190 000	— 200 000
200,000	800,000	—	Pernambuco	6 1/2—July 91	200	230 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	556 866	S. Christovão	— July 91	200	230 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,783	Vila Isabel	8 000—July 91	200	235 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	1,000,000	4,000,000	BRASIL	164,212 1/2	100 000	80 \$	40 \$—50 \$
10,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000					

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1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
July. 8	Tomor...	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 11	Clyde....	Bahia, Pernambuco S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 18	Madalema	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.

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